

nothing more to say—he saw a launch, which he called the *Aia La*, pass the *Sui Kiu* barrier; he did not prove that this was the *General Grant*, and he knew nothing about Changsha or Te Hai, and the latter was charged with visiting! And stranger still, this was all the evidence. Mr. White did attempt to produce a certain poster stating that the *General Grant* would call at *Sui Kiu*, Changsha, and Te Hai; but where the poster came from, how it was obtained, who printed it, who ordered it to be printed, not a word was said. It was not shown that Mr. R. Fraser-Smith was connected with it in any way, or that he knew of its existence. He denied himself that he did, and Mr. Alabaster very properly ruled that it was not evidence. The amazing circumstance is that Mr. White should have thought it right or fair to produce this piece of paper, and try to make it evidence. It is curious, by the way, to note that the only witness on being asked by Mr. Alabaster whether he had seen the *Aia La* since replied that he had not, but when Mr. White asked him a moment later he answered that he had. Obviously in this state of the case Mr. Fraser-Smith had nothing to reply to, and on the general merits of the case he held his peace.

After deliberations extending over an hour and a-half, the Hoppo's deputy thought the evidence—of which, as has been seen, there was not a scrap—reliable, and that the launch should be confiscated; but in a few crisp lines Mr. Alabaster pointed out the result of the whole inquiry, as we have tried to show, in the only sensible and reasonable way—

If there had been any evidence that the *General Grant* had traded at other than *Tsai Pui* I should have assented to her confiscation, but as there is not a particle of evidence that the *General Grant* was at *Tsai Pui*, I cannot assent to her confiscation. If there had been any evidence that the *General Grant* was at *Tsai Pui*, I should have assented to her confiscation, but as there is not a particle of evidence that the *General Grant* was at *Tsai Pui*, I cannot assent to her confiscation. If there had been any evidence that the *General Grant* was at *Tsai Pui*, I should have assented to her confiscation, but as there is not a particle of evidence that the *General Grant* was at *Tsai Pui*, I cannot assent to her confiscation.

Since the above was written another mail has arrived with the report of a second inquiry, also at Canton, before the same tribunal on Dec. 10th, into the case of the *Stephen Thompson*, another launch seized by the Customs. Here again Mr. Alabaster totally dissented from the conclusion of the Hoppo's Deputy. We are not in the habit in these columns to use the apostolic phrase of speaking evil of the dignitaries; much allowance should always be made for officials performing difficult and onerous duties; but we regret very much to say that on this occasion Mr. White undid his previous record in injustice, and we grieve to add, insolence. To begin with, he warned Mr. Webster, a solicitor of Hongkong, that he was in Court as a spectator, and must not give assistance or take any part in the case. Why is this professional gentleman not to tell an inexperienced defendant what is evidence and what is not; to give him hints and aid as he goes along defending himself against an experienced Customs official? We regret that Mr. Webster did not boldly have the matter out there and then, for, in our opinion, where a British subject can appear in defence of his property there he has a right to appear by a representative. The defendant being prosecuted by one Customs officer, and being practically tried by another, objects to the two exchanging confidences—the judge and the prosecutor—and is brusquely told his objection is trivial. It is not trivial, for it goes to the root of the whole investigation, to its fairness, its equity, its *bona fides*. Again, the Agent thought it advisable to examine a witness minutely about rate of speed, when Mr. White interrupted, wanting to know the object of the question, as if the Consul were not as good a judge of what was relevant as Mr. White; and later on the latter had the effrontery to say, in reference to Mr. Alabaster's questions to the same witness: "I don't see the object of the questions, and think it a waste of time asking them." Possibly it was with a view to save time that Mr. White tried to answer one question for a witness, when he was effectively pulled up by Mr. Alabaster vigorously objecting to the witness being prompted.

THEISM V. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF BIBLICAL COSMOGONY.

(Continued.)

—POSITION OF THE EARTH IN THE UNIVERSE.—The essential assumption of Biblical Cosmogony is that the Earth is the centre of the Universe. The sun, moon and stars are reported to have been created long after the origin of our present abode. The Astronomical notions that prevailed in Babylon, in Egypt and throughout the known world anterior to the Bible, and at the epoch when the Pentateuch was written exactly coincided with the Mosiac view of the Universe. Greek and Roman poets and writers expatiated upon the description of the "indefinite plane" which the earth was considered to be, upon the perpetual darkness which reigned at the bottom or rather side of the immense dish on which men and animals lived and moved; upon the Sun which rose in the East and set in the West, hiding itself in the cave of some high mountain; upon the Styx, or the primeval river of the lower world, and upon a thousand and one other fables of a like description. The Bible, which we hold to have been inspired, is deeply impregnated with the false notions then prevalent—a fact sufficient in itself to convince the impartial reader that the cosmogonic record of Genesis and of the other Books is exclusively the work of the human mind. The earth is clearly stated in the Bible to be a stationary body. Joshua stops the Sun from careering westwards in order to allow him sufficient light to finish his battle with the Amorites; and the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon. And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day. (Josh. x. 12, 13). There can be found no clear exposition of the Biblical geocentric theory than this passage; and yet modern science has clearly proved what would have been the consequences if the earth stopped once, second from revolving on its axis in its orbit round the Sun.

The geocentric theory of the Universe, of the nature of the earth, and of its immobility, such as it was inculcated by the Bible has been considered to be so evident and irrefragable that it passed into the belief of the Christian Church

and remained unshaken for centuries, till the discoveries of Galileo, Copernicus, Magellan, Newton, and the modern scientists shook the belief in its foundations. Origin, who flourished in 254 A.D. was of opinion that the sun, moon and stars were living creatures, endowed with reason and free will, and occasionally inclined to sin. (De Principiis, l. 7, 83). Lactantius, —325 A.D.—expounded the following theory on the form of the earth:—"About the antipodes also one can neither hear nor speak without laughter. It is asserted as something serious that we should believe that there are men who have their feet opposite to ours. The ravings of Anaxagoras are more tolerable, who said that snow was black." (Epitome of the Divine Institutes, l. 39). "How is it with those who imagine that there are antipodes opposite to our footsteps? Do they say anything to the purpose? Or is there any one so senseless as to believe that there are men whose footsteps are higher than their head? or that the things which with us are in a recumbent position, with them hang in an inverted direction? that crops and trees grow downwards? that the rains and snow and hail fall upwards to the earth? And does any one wonder that they hanging gardens of Semiramis at Babylon are mentioned among the seven wonders of the world, when philosophers make hanging fields, and seas, and cities, and mountains? . . . What steps of argument led them to the idea of the antipodes? They saw the courses of the stars travelling towards the west; they saw that the sun and the moon always set towards the same quarters, and rise from the same. But since they did not perceive what contrivance regulated their courses, nor how they returned from the west to the east, . . . they thought that the world is round like a ball, and they fancied that the stars and sun, when they have set, by the very rapidity of the motion of the world are borne back to the east. It followed therefore from this roundness of the heavens, that the earth was included in the midst of its curved surface. But if this were so, the earth also itself must be a globe. . . . But if the earth also were round, it must necessarily happen that it should present the same appearance to all parts of the heaven. And if this were so, then the last consequence also followed, that there would be no part of the earth uninhabited by men and the other animals. Thus the roundness of the earth led to the invention of those suspended antipodes. But if you inquire from those who defend these marvellous fictions, why all things do not fall into that lower part of the heaven, they reply that such is the nature of things, that heavy bodies are borne to the middle, but that the bodies which are light, as mist, smoke and fire are borne away from the middle. I am at a loss what to say respecting those who, when they have once erred, consistently persevere in this folly, and defend one foolish thing by another. But I sometimes imagine that they either discuss philosophy for the sake of a jest, or purposely and knowingly undertake to defend falsehoods, as if to exercise or display their talents on false subjects. But I should be able to prove by many arguments that it is impossible for the heaven to be lower than the earth, were it not that this book must now be concluded; and that some things still remain which are more necessary to be said in the present work." (Divine Institutes, III. 24). St. Augustine has the following concerning the theory that the world is round:—"But as to the fable that there are antipodes, that is to say, men on the opposite side of the earth, where if a sun rises when it sets on us, men who walk with their feet opposite ours, that is on no ground credible. And, indeed, it is not affirmed that this has been learned by historical knowledge, but by scientific conjecture, on the ground that the earth is suspended within the concavity of the sky, and that it has as much room on the one side of it as on the other. Hence they say that the part which is beneath must also be inhabited. But they do not remark that such is the supposed or scientific opinion, and not that the world is of a round and spherical form, yet it does not follow that the other side of the earth is bare of water; nor even, though it be bare, does it immediately follow that it is peopled. For Scripture, which proves the truth of its historical statements by the accomplishment of its prophecies, gives no false information; and it is too absurd to say, that some men might have taken ship and traversed the whole wide ocean, and crossed from this side of the world to the other, and that thus even the inhabitants of that distant region are descended from that one first man, [Adam]." (De Civitate Dei, XVI. 9).

The main error underlying the geocentric theory is the supposition that the earth is larger than the sun and the stars. The writer of the Pentateuch, like the Hebrews, Babylonians and other peoples of that epoch had no conception of the magnitude of the heavenly bodies. Colenso gives the following calculations: Taking the Sun's diameter as 880,000 miles, and the Earth's as 8,000, it will follow that the bulk of Sun: bulk of Earth :: 110: (cub.) 1: 1,31,000: 1. We can form some conception of this enormous bulk, by supposing the Sun placed so that its centre shall be coincident with the Earth's centre: then (since its radius is 440,000 miles) its huge body would stretch out in all directions nearly as far beyond the Moon, as the Moon itself is distant from the Earth. (440,000 miles). We can thus gain some idea of the enormous magnitude of the "greater Light," the lord of the Solar System. One travelling at railway speed, day and night, 334 miles an hour, or 100 miles in 3 hours, would reach the Moon in 300 days; and at the same rate, he would reach the Sun in 330 years. But, if he could reach the Sun in one single day, it would take 330 years of such travelling to reach the nearest Fixed Star. And then, it must be remembered, for all that enormous interval, on every side of our Sun and its little family, there is, as we know, an *awful void*, as far as regards any possibility of the existence of animal life, and the same tremendous vacancy, as far as the possibility of animal existence is concerned, must probably extend between one Star and another, and on all sides around each separate Star, nay, around each separate mote of nebular star-dust.

The investigations which led to the discovery of the globular form of the earth and its double motion of rotation on its axis, and revolution round the sun, were of various kinds and it is unnecessary to detail them here. During the eclipses of the moon the shadow of the earth is represented in a circular form; a body which in all positions casts a circular shadow must evidently be a sphere. Pythagoras taught that the sun was the centre of the system, and that around it the planets revolved in circular orbits. Cicero reported: "Nictetus," suggestion that, if it were admitted that the earth revolves on its axis, the difficulty presented by the inconceivable velocity of the heavens would be avoided. Ptolemy objected to the Pythagorean system on the ground that if the earth were in motion, it would leave the air and other light bodies behind it. "He, therefore returned to the geocentric theory, which continued to be upheld by the Christian Church till the voyages of Columbus, De Gama, and above all, Ferdinand Magellan or Magellan's first circumnavigation of the globe, completely disproved such theory and demonstrated the evidence of the spherical shape of the earth." Newton, Copernicus, and Galileo demonstrated the rotation and revolution of our globe. "The perceptions induced by Galileo for disavowing his discoveries are well known." By the low and ignorant ecclesiastical says Draper, they were denounced as deceptions of

frades. Some affirmed that the telescope might be relied on well enough for terrestrial objects, but with the heavenly bodies it was altogether a different affair. Others declared that its invention was a mere application of Aristotle's remark that stars could be seen in the daytime from the bottom of a deep well. Galileo was accused of imposture, heresy, blasphemy, atheism. With a view to defend himself, he addressed a letter to the Abbe Castelli, suggesting that the Scriptures were never intended to be a scientific authority, but only a moral guide. This made matters worse. He was summoned before the Holy Inquisition, under an accusation of having taught that the earth moves round the sun, a doctrine "utterly contrary to the Scriptures." He was ordered to renounce that heresy, on pain of being imprisoned. He was directed to desist from teaching and advocating the Copernican theory, and pledge himself that he would neither publish nor defend it for the future. Knowing well that Truth has no need of martyrs, he assented to the required recantation, and gave the promise demanded. For sixteen years the Church had rest. But in 1632 Galileo ventured on the publication of his work entitled "The System of the World," its object being the vindication of the Copernican doctrine. He was again summoned before the Inquisition at Rome, accused of having asserted that the earth moves round the sun. He was declared to have brought upon himself the penalties of heresy. On his knees, with his hand on the Bible, he was compelled to abjure and curse the doctrine of the movement of the earth. . . . He was then committed to prison, treated with remorseless severity during the remaining ten years of his life, and was denied burial in consecrated ground." ("Conflict between Religion and Science," p. 171).

By this it will be seen how fully convinced the adherents of the Bible were of the theory of the earth's immobility and flatness as propounded in the Scriptures. Since science has demonstrated such a theory to be fundamentally wrong it must needs follow that the Book which propounds it cannot be essentially right. ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—From the fossil remains of plants and animals found imbedded in various layers of the earth's crust it is easy to demonstrate not only the remote antiquity of the living beings whom they represent, but an order of succession or contemporaneity quite different from that given in the Scriptural record. It is by no means a difficult task to find out from the data of the same record the date of man's appearance on earth. From the 3rd and 6th chapters of Genesis we can ascertain the time that elapsed between the creation of Adam (on the 6th day) and the Deluge. Adam is reported to be 130 years old when Seth was born; Seth was 105 when Enos was born; Enos was 90 at Cainan's birth; Cainan 70 at Mahalaleel's; Mahalaleel 65 at Jared's; Jared 162 at Enoch's; Enoch 65 at Methuselah's; Methuselah 187 at Lamech's; Lamech 182 at Noah's; and Noah was 600 years old when the Deluge took place. These years summed up give 1,656 as the number of years from the creation of Adam to the Deluge. From other dates furnished by the Bible we gather that the Deluge took place about 4,000 years ago. Consequently, according to the Bible, man has existed on earth for only about 6,000 years.

This is entirely contradicted by the testimony of Geology, Palaeontology, Anthropology, Phylology, Archaeology, and History. According to Baldwin, Egypt existed as a civilized country not less than 5,000 years B.C., or 1,000 years before the creation of man according to Scripture. The first dynasty of Egyptian Kings, according to Lenormant, was at 5,004 years B.C. The same author in "Manual of the Ancient History of the East" says that the same system of writing existed in Egypt then as that which was in use thousands of years afterwards, and that there are no indications of any interruption produced by a deluge, which, according to the writer in Exodus, covered the tops of all mountains, and destroyed all life on earth. Sir Charles Lyell, "Antiquity of Man," p. 204, says that the primitive men of France whose remains have been found in the valley of the Somme, with those of extinct elephants, lions, bears, hyenas, etc., lived more than one hundred thousand years ago. Ansted ("Earth's History," p. 185) says: "It would appear that the lowest human remains must be of a date carrying us back a quarter of a million of years." Page ("Man, Where, Whence, and Whither," p. 183) says: "There is the simplest evidence of man having been an inhabitant of Western Europe for ages preceding the popularly received chronology." Broca ("Anthropological Review," 1865, p. 47) concludes that "Man has left traces of his existence, marks of his industry, and remains more than three thousand years ago, which is beyond computation." To this may be added the following pertinent remarks by the author of "Man in Genesis and Geology," p. 101:—"The unchanged appearance of leading types of mankind, as far back as we can trace these in history, requires a considerable extension of time to account for their origin, provided we adhere to the physiological unity of the race. Upon Egyptian monuments that date back from one thousand four hundred to two thousand years before Christ, the negro is depicted with colour and features as marked and characteristic as he exhibits at this day. Whence did this type originate, which has remained unaltered more than three thousand years? If the type itself was a gradual product of time, how much time, before the date when it begins to appear upon Egyptian monuments, was necessary to establish its marked and unvarying features? According to a tablet of Setosis I., the Egyptians divided mankind into four principal races—the Red (Egyptian), the Yellow (Ammonites), the Black (Negroes), and the White (Lybians). If all mankind were descended from a single pair, and again, if the whole peopled earth was destroyed by the flood, with the solitary exception of the family of Noah, how much time is required to produce the peculiarities of race, which can be traced back without variation through the whole known course of history?" To this may be added the evident traces of the fossil man and of his implements of chase and warfare found in the caves of the Glacial period, which dates back a quarter of a million of years according to the most renowned Geologists. Traces of the Tertiary man have also been found in localities far distant from the centre of man's first appearance on earth. Geology—Nature's own Revelation—is clearly irreconcilable with the short record of man's existence on earth as given by the Bible. Hence, the Bible man was to all appearances created in a state of perfection, and he is said to have subsequently undergone a process of degeneration, whilst Palaeontology and History record quite a contrary process, viz. the extraordinarily low stage of civilisation of the primitive men, and their gradual ascension up the scale of progress through time and space.

(To be continued.)

the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites; they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is so palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive invalid, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Agents to Hongkong and China.

Co-day's Advertisements.

THE "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, FOR SINGAPORE. THE British Steamer.

"BENLAWERS." Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at NOON. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1889. [228]

FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamship "PEKING." Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1889. [241]

NOTICE. LADY DES VIGUE will be unable to receive Visitors at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on MONDAY NEXT. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1889. [242]

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1889. [226]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will Repeat GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA "IOLANTHE," TO-MORROW EVENING, the 23rd February, 1889.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 9 A.M. Tickets for Back Seats of the Stalls may be had at the Door of the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.—Price, \$1.

R. LYALL, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 11th February, 1889. [190]

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

A CONCERT will be given in the above Hall, ON

WEDNESDAY, February 27th, In Aid of

THE HONGKONG BRANCH OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES AID ASSOCIATION.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Mrs. GORDON CAMERON, Mrs. MAXWELL, Mrs. BEL IRVING, &c., &c., &c.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M. To commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M. Tickets—\$2 each, can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD. Hongkong, 13th February, 1889. [199]

Auctions.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE AT KOWLOON.

A VALUABLE BUILDING ESTATE will be offered for Sale by Auction,

BY G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, ON

THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 2.30 P.M.

Comprising: EIGHTY-SEVEN LOTS, known as Sections 1, 2, 3, &c., of Inland Lots 570 and 571, Yau-ma-tee, with extensive frontages to Robinson Road and other Public Roads, and excellent building sites already levelled for Building, Shops, Dwellings or Manufactories.

Full particulars, including Plans and Conditions of Sale, may be obtained on application to

HENRY J. HOLMES, Solicitor, 54, Queen's Road; W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, Esq., F.R.S.B., 3, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Or to the Auctioneer, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 20th February, 1889. [235]

Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 21st February, 1889. [240]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MR. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the 1st January, 1889. By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 31st December, 1888. [24]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL, (VICTORIA COLLEGE).

TERM begins TUESDAY, 26th February. Applications for ADMISSION must be made on MONDAY, the 25th. Applicants should be accompanied by Parents or Guardians. G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, Hongkong, 20th February, 1889. [234]

GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd of March, at the Office of the Company, 60, Queen's Road Central, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.

C. EWENS, General Manager. Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [230]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Office, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1889, at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), to receive a Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March next, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [232]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, of WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1889, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day, the 19th February, 1889.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [231]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts, to the 31st of December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February until 7th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [233]

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Company's Office.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th February, 1889. [139]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Prince Central, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th February, 1889. [184]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6th DIVIDEND.

A 6th DIVIDEND of 64% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Office of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS, the Dividend of 5% payable in the Year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under-liquidator, BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER, Agent for the Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq., 4, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS are requested to SETTLE all OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS on or before the 1st proximo. By Order of the Board of Directors, R. LYALL, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th February, 1889. [209]

Intimations.

LOST.

A SMALL WHITE DOG with a few black spots, and short tail, last seen in Hongkong Hotel, on Tuesday evening, answers to the name of ROGIE. A reward will be given to finder if necessary. A. YOUNG. Hongkong, 21st February, 1889. [238]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

WEEKLY SPOON COMPETITION.

900 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

ENTRANCE FEE 10 Cents, payable on the Ground. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 23rd February, at 4 O'CLOCK.

One Sighting Shot allowed. Carabines allowed Two Shots extra. On THURSDAY AFTERNOONS the Range is reserved for Practice at 800 and 900 YARDS. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 18th February, 1889. [158]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 23rd day of February next, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [130]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 9th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd February next, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [131]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 25th February instant, at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON) to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1888, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 24th day of February instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [159]

NOTICE.

MRS. H. WHARTON shortly returning to England would be glad to take charge of Two or Three Children, to bring up, and educate with her own. Happy, comfortable and refined home, with excellent educational advantages. Terms Moderate. Apply care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 21st February, 1888. [239]

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$115 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 31 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., \$243 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—175 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$215 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$93 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$97 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$200 per share, nominal.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
 Panjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co., \$30 per share, sales and sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—89 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co., 100 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd., \$42 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd., \$45 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd., 20 per cent. dis., buyers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd., 30 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co., \$22 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/6
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/6
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
 ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/71
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/18
 ON INDIA, T. T. 220
 On Demand 220
 ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, T. T. 711
 Private, 30 days' sight 721

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. \$530
 (Allowance, Tals 68)
 OLD MALWA, per picul. \$550 to \$580
 (Allowance, Tals 68)
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$5671
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$570
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$571
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$565
 NEW BIKANER, (without choice) per chest \$555
 NEW BIKANER, (bottom) per chest \$555
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(Fr m Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)
 To-day.
 Barometer—9 a.m. 30.00
 Barometer—1 p.m. 30.00
 Thermometer—9 a.m. 64
 Thermometer—1 p.m. 64
 Thermometer—3 p.m. 64
 Thermometer—5 p.m. 64
 Thermometer—7 p.m. 64
 Thermometer—9 p.m. 64
 Thermometer—Minimum over night 64

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st February, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Clouds	Sea	Weather
Whampoa	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Yield	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Nagasaki	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Shanghai	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Amoy	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Hongkong	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Batavia	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Manila	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0

22nd February, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Direction	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Clouds	Sea	Weather
Whampoa	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Yield	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Nagasaki	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Shanghai	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Amoy	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Hongkong	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Batavia	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0
Manila	W	1	W	30.00	64	64	0	0	0

The barometer has fallen in the north. Gradients are very slight.

Wind, damp and foggy weather prevails.

Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Thermometer in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

Direction of the wind in tenths. 1—Force of the wind according to the Beaufort scale.

0—Calm; 1—Light breeze; 2—Breeze; 3—Fresh breeze; 4—Strong breeze; 5—Gale; 6—Storm; 7—Violent storm; 8—Hurricane; 9—Typhoon; 10—Typhoon; 11—Typhoon; 12—Typhoon.

Rain in inches.

Snow in inches.

Fog in miles.

Haze in miles.

Thunder in miles.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-ang*, with the Indian mail, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 24th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Albatross*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Albatross*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 25th.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glenary*, from London, left Singapore on the 19th instant, and is expected here on the 25th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 22nd Feb., Pakhoi 18th February, and Hoihow 21st, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 22nd Feb., Macao 22nd February—Kwan Tai Loong.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 22nd Feb., Haiphong 19th Feb., Rice—Siemens & Co.
 PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 22nd Feb., Shanghai 22nd Feb., General—Siemens & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Tapan, British steamer, for Singapore.
Wooching, British steamer, for Taiwanfo.
Port Darwin, British steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

February 22, *Anton*, German str., for Hoihow.
 February 22, *Dardanus*, British steamer, for Singapore.
 February 22, *Hsin-shing*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
 February 22, *Freja*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
 February 22, *Tapan*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Clara*, str., from Haiphong—2 Europeans and 20 Chinese.
 Per *Activ*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—8 Chinese.
 Per *Soochow*, str., from Macao—3 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
 Per *Dardanus*, str., for Singapore—6 Europeans and 1,005 Chinese.
 Per *Hsin-shing*, str., for Shanghai—12 Chinese.
 Per *Anton*, str., for Hoihow—30 Chinese.
 Per *Tapan*, str., for Singapore—3 Europeans and 428 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Soochow* reports that she left Macao on the 22nd instant. Had heavy fog in the banks hanging over the high land.
 The Danish steamship *Activ* reports that she left Pakhoi on the 18th instant, and Hoihow on the 21st. Had moderate north-east wind with foggy weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafro*, to-day the 23rd instant, at 3.30 p.m.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kiwa*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 5.00 p.m.
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Hailong*, to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 5.00 p.m.
 For Saigon.—Per *Ashtington*, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Shannon*, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11.00 a.m.
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Tannadice*, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 4.30 p.m.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, on Friday, the 1st March, at 11.30 a.m.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gwalior*, on Thursday, the 7th March, at 11.30 a.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Moos, 21st Feb., Pakhoi 18th Feb., and Hoihow 20th, General—Chinese.
 APENRADE, German steamer, 1,473, Hohlmann, 21st Jan., Nagasaki 17th Jan., Coal—Wieler & Co.
 ARABIC, British steamer, 4,368, W. M. Smith, 20th Feb., San Francisco 24th Jan., and Yokohama 15th Feb., Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 ASHTINGTON, British steamer, 809, Zindel, 1st Feb., Siemssen & Co.
 ANTON, German steamer, 390, E. Aereboe, 21st Feb., Hoihow 20th February, General—Wieler & Co.
 BENLIEDT, British steamer, 1,435, C. H. Clark, 19th Feb., Singapore 13th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.
 BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,530, A. Webster, 14th Feb., Kobe 8th Feb., Coals and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, J. M. Marques, 1st Feb., Manila 29th Jan., General—Brandt & Co.
 ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,176, P. Moller, 21st Feb., Singapore 14th Feb., General—Siemssen & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, J. Lewis, 19th Feb., Tamsui 7th Feb., Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, von Schuckmann, 15th Feb., Yokohama, via Kobe, and Nagasaki 6th Feb., Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
 HAILONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 20th Feb., Foochow 17th Feb., Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, Massmann, 21st Feb., Saigon 17th Feb., Rice—Wieler & Co.
 KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, C. Gadd, 20th Feb., Yokohama 9th Feb., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 KENT, British steamer, 1,617, F. Johnstone, 15th Feb., Cardiff 25th December, Coal—Messageries Maritimes.
 KIWA, British steamer, 1,452, E. Crewe, 15th Feb., Bombay 20th January, and Singapore 7th February, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 KUTANG, British steamer, 1,495, Wood, 12th Feb., Whampoa 13th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Mörck, 9th Jan., Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice—Wieler & Co.
 METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 21st Feb., Nagasaki 15th Feb., Coal—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 809, Geo. Anderson, 20th Feb., Bangkok 13th Feb., Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NERBUDDA, British steamer, 1,948, T. E. Gillett, 16th Feb., Batavia, via Singapore, and Saigon, 1st February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 11th Feb., Amoy 10th Feb., Ballast—Hop Hing Hong.
 PARTHA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 20th Feb., Vancouver, via Japan, and Shanghai, 22nd January, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PORT DARWIN, British steamer, 1,638, R. Morgan, 16th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Jan., Coals—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 P. GARFIELD, British steamer, 1,288, G. Cartier, 21st Feb., Saigon 16th Feb., Rice and Paddy—Wieler & Co.
 SACHSEN, German steamer, 2,874, K. von Goessel, 21st Feb., Bremen 9th Jan., and Singapore 16th Feb., Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
 TANNADICE, British steamer, N. Shannon, 18th Feb., Sydney 25th January, Cape Moreton 27th, Townsville 30th, Cooktown 31st, Thursday Island 3rd Feb., and Port Darwin 8th, General—Russell & Co.
 TETAROS, German steamer, 1,573, T. Petersen, 16th Feb., Pasopacan 4th Feb., Sugar—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 VORWARTS, German steamer, 612, T. Bruhn, 16th Feb., Haiphong 19th Feb., Rice and General—Wieler & Co.
 WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,109, Harris, 19th Feb., Sourabaya, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
 ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCallin, 21st Feb., Manila 18th Feb., General—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 22nd Jan., Newcastle, N.S.W., 3rd Dec., Coals—Russell & Co.
 COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec., Portland (Oregon) and Nov., Lumber and Spars—Captain.
 EMK, British bark, 778, W. Summers, 23rd Jan., London 2nd October, General—Melchers & Co.
 EMPIRE, American ship, 1,075, T. L. Snow, 21st Feb., New York 5th June, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 ERKONTO, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 ESCORT, American bark, 636, Waterhouse, 20th Jan., Honolulu 14th December, Ballast—Captain.
 JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quine, 18th Dec., Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast—Captain.
 MERCURY, British schooner, 361, David Thomas, 4th Feb., Freemantle 22nd Dec., Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 4,469, Nickels, 1st Feb., Shanghai 27th Jan., General—Fustau & Co.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS. TO BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE MEADOW, on SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1889.

Held under the Laws of the Amateur Athletic Association, open to all Gentleman Amateurs who are Members or visitors of the Hongkong Cricket Club, The Victoria Recreation Club, The Ladies Recreation Club, and Commissioned Naval and Military Officers.

The following is the list of Events, viz.:

- 1.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 14 yards)..... 2 prizes.
- 2.—PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs.) Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 1 foot)..... 1 "
- 3.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap)..... 1 "
- 4.—TOSSED THE CABBAGE (Open)..... 1 "
- 5.—HIGH JUMP (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 2 inches for one win and one inch additional for more than one win)..... 1 "
- 6.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Ladies Purse) (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 10 yards for one win and 5 yards additional for more than one win)..... 2 "
- 7.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (Winners at previous meetings penalised 5 yards)..... 1 "
- 8.—EXERCISES ON THE GERMAN HORSE..... 2 "
- 9.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Handicap)..... 1 "
- 10.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Open to N. C. O.'s and Men of Her Majesty's Imperial Services, including Police)..... 3 "
- 11.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE (Winners at previous meetings penalised 5 yards for one win, 25 yards for each succeeding win)..... 2 "
- 12.—BOYS' RACE, 100 YARDS (Open) (Competitors must be under 10 years of age)..... 3 "
- 13.—VETERANS' RACE, 120 YARDS (Open) (Competitors must be 35 years of age or upwards of 10 years residence in India, China, or the Tropics)..... 3 "
- 14.—LONG JUMP (Winners at previous meetings penalised 6 inches)..... 1 "
- 15.—THREE-LEGGED RACE (Post entries)..... 1 "
- 16.—SMALL GIRLS RACE (handicap) (Competitors must be under 7 years old)..... 3 "
- 17.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap)..... 2 "
- 18.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (winners at previous meetings penalised 100 yards for first win and 50 yards additional for each succeeding win)..... 2 "
- 19.—CONSECUTION RACE (100 yards)..... 2 "
- 20.—TUG OF WAR (International)..... 2 "
- 21.—BICYCLE RACE (1 mile) Start on Saddle (Post entries)..... 2 "

1.—Entries to close on Friday 8th March.
 2.—Competitors are requested to send in their entries to the Hon. Sec. WASHINGTON BARRETT, as early as possible.
 3.—The above order of events may be changed as the Committee think proper.
 4.—Members are requested to send in their Entries for races on forms which are obtainable (on WEDNESDAY, and after) at the CRICKET PAVILION, Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
 GEO. BRAMWELL, Lt. 2nd Northamptonshire Regt. Hon. Sec.
 Hongkong, 18th February, 1889. [23]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Wingsang	Calcutta	February 24th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Abyssinia	Liverpool	February 25th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Glenary	London	February 25th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	March 13th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Shannon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 27th, at noon.
Manilleas, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Messageries Maritimes	Mar. 6th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Mar. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Arabic	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Mar. 23rd, daylight.
New York	Albatross	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Feb. 26th, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Tannadice	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Mar. 7th, at 3 p.m.
Vadney, Melbourne, &c.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Mar. 17th, at 10 a.m.
Bremer, via Ports of Call.	Else	Melchers & Co.	About March 6th.
Singapore, via S'dakan, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Feb. 25th, at noon.
Singapore	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	March 7th, at 4 p.m.
Straits and Bombay	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 21st, daylight.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Verona	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	March 1st, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Kwonggang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Feb. 27th.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Albatross	Adamson, Bell & Co.	February 24th.
Shanghai	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	Feb. 24th, at 10 a.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Coast Ports	Hailong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Feb. 24th, daylight.

Intimations.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS, IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLensburg STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS and BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES. ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

FOR SALE. AT WHOLESALE PRICES. SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, "EMPIRE" ALEX. and STOUT, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES, COOKING STOVES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES, JUVENILE VELOCIPEDE HORSES and TRICYCLES, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS, SODA WATER MACHINERY, JET'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

NOTICE. JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

A. G. GORDON & Co. ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT. OFFICE: CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 29th September, 1888.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN. Hongkong, 21st January, 1889.

THE Exclusive PRIVILEGE of BOILING and PREPARING OPIUM and SELLING and RETAILING OPIUM so Boiled or Prepared will CEASE on the 28th day of February, 1889. No boiled or prepared Opium purchased from us or our Licensees can be used after the 31st day of March, 1889, at Noon, without the consent of the New Holder of such exclusive privilege as aforesaid.

Dated 26th January, 1889. KHOO TEONG POH, and CHEAK TEK SOON, Opium Farmers.

MASONIC BALL. IN consequence of the lamented death of Admiral CHAMBERLAIN, the Masonic Ball is POSTPONED from Friday, the 15th instant, to MONDAY, the 25th February next.

ALF. WOOLLEY, Hon. Sec., Hongkong, 14th February, 1889.